

AMENDMENT(S) TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method of making an industrial fabric comprising the following steps : - applying a radiation-curable powder onto the surface of a fabric, - melting the powder such that the powder forms a coating layer on the fabric surface, wherein said coating layer is a porous layer, said porous coating layer being formed by first wetting the surface of said fabric with a liquid before subsequently applying the powder onto said surface of said fabric and drying off said liquid in said melting step to form pin holes in said coating layer, - directing radiation at said coating layer so as to cure the constituent material of said coating layer; and preheating said fabric to aid said powder application by enabling said powder to stick to said fabric.

2. (Withdrawn) Method of repairing a damaged industrial fabric comprising the following steps: - applying a radiation-curable powder to the surface of the damaged area of the fabric, - melting the powder such that the powder forms a layer within the damaged area which is continuous with the surface of the undamaged area of the fabric, - directing radiation at said surface layer so as to cure the constituent material of said layer.

3. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the powder comprises polymeric particles.

4. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the powder comprises solid polymer resin containing unsaturated groups.

5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the unsaturated groups contain at least one of acrylate, methacrylate, vinyl ether, maleimide and at least one of maleic and fumeric double bonds.

6. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the powder comprises at least one initiator.
7. (Withdrawn) Method according to claim 1, wherein a non-porous layer is achieved by applying a thick layer in one step or by applying several subsequent layers on top of each other.
8. (Cancelled).
9. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the powder is applied to the fabric by electrostatically spraying.
10. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the powder is melted by using heat.
11. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the powder is cured by using UV radiation.
12. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the thickness of the layer is between 60 microns and 150 microns.
13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 6, wherein the at least one initiator is one of 1-hydroxyl cyclohexyl phenyl ketone (HCPK), or alpha-hydroxy ketone (AHK) and bisacyl phosphine oxide (BAPO).
14. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the powder is heated in the range from 100°C to 150°C.
15. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the powder is heated in the range from 100°C to 150°C, by using IR radiation in the range from 1 microns to 1mm.

16. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the powder is cured by using UV radiation.

17. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the powder is cured by using UV radiation in the range from 100nm to 450nm.